

**APPENDIX A**

**CLEAN COPY OF CLAIMS AS AMENDED HEREIN**

1. A method for inhibiting the proliferation of mammalian retinal endothelial cells comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of 3-N-propylxanthine to the mammalian retinal endothelial cells, whereby the proliferation of the mammalian retinal endothelial cells is inhibited.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor antagonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 1 microgram/kg to about 50 milligrams/kg.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor antagonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 1 microgram/kg to about 10 milligrams/kg.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor antagonist is administered by a method selected from the group consisting of orally, nasally, transdermally, by bolus, intravenously, in eye drops, by inhalation, and by using micropumps.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor antagonist is administered in eye drops.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein the mammal is a human.

16. A method for assaying compounds to determine if they are A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor antagonists or A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor agonists comprising the steps of:

- a. preparing a first and second sample of retinal endothelial cells;
- b. adding a compound to be tested to the first sample of retinal endothelial cells and allowing the compound to remain in contact with the first sample of retinal endothelial cells for a defined period of time; and
- c. comparing the number of new cells grown in the first sample with the number of new cells grown in the second sample.

17. An A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor antagonist compound identified by the method of claim 16 wherein the compound caused fewer new cells to grow in the first sample in comparison to the second sample.

18. An A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor agonist compound identified by the method of claim 16 wherein the compound caused more new cells to grow in the first sample in comparison to the second sample.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the retinal endothelial cells are human cells.